

## IF HINES IS A LIAR

Here's a Way to Definitely Prove It If the Proper Persons Are Summoned.

Mr. Edward Hines has given an audaciously circumstantial story of President Taft practically gave the word that elected Lorimer from Illinois in May, 1909.

Hines has provided a wealth of details, susceptible of proof or disproof. His narrative is enriched with collateral circumstances which, if true, strongly tend to maintain his charge.

The honor of the Administration, it is necessary that all these details be traced out and disproved. It will not do to let the case rest with the belief that Lorimer came to the Senate because of the co-operation of Aldrich, Penrose, Hines, and Taft. The association is one from which Mr. Taft must divorce himself.

The Illinois Legislature had been deadlocked from January to late May. There seemed no chance of electing a Senator.

Hines says that Penrose and Aldrich repeatedly told him the Administration wanted a Senator elected, and that finally it narrowed down to the Administration wanting Lorimer.

Hines says that two or three nights before Lorimer was elected, he (Hines) was summoned by Aldrich, whom he saw after a hurried meeting of the Finance Committee.

Let it be proved there was no Finance Committee meeting that particular night.

Hines says Aldrich urged him to accompany Aldrich to the White House to discuss with Taft the Illinois situation.

Let us have Aldrich's testimony that this is untrue.

Hines says he did not like to go to the White House, and so they drove in Aldrich's car to Aldrich's home.

Let us have the Aldrich chauffeur's testimony that this is invention.

Hines says he waited at the Aldrich home, while Aldrich hurried on to a midnight conference with President Taft; returning from which, Hines says, Aldrich authorized Hines to assure the managers at Springfield that President Taft wanted Lorimer elected, and that quickly.

Very circumstantial. We should have testimony of the White House staff that Aldrich was not there that night.

Hines says he at once telephoned Springfield the message from the Administration. Then he hurried to Chicago, and from there told it to Governor Deneen over the telephone.

Hines has produced alleged telephone bills for these conversations. Let these bills be investigated.

Hines says Deneen promised to help Lorimer. Senator Hopkins has already testified that Deneen DID help Lorimer.

At any rate, within a few hours from the receipt of these alleged orders from Washington—orders in conveyance of which the Lumber Trust lobbyist says he was the White House's agent—Lorimer WAS elected.

Money was used in great quantities in that election. That has already been proved. Its source and the method of its handling have not yet been proved in detail.

Altogether, the case is circumstantial, the array of buttressing details strong.

The accumulated testimony points to the conclusion that after the money was ready, the bi-partisan deal set up at Springfield, the mine laid, there was just one thing necessary. That was the assurance that Mr. Taft was for Lorimer.

If Hines tells the truth, that assurance was secured by Aldrich, passed on to Hines, and by him carried to the Illinois leaders.

The President's participation in all this can be disproved by proving that there was no conference that night at the White House between Taft and Aldrich; by proving that the Finance Committee held no meeting; by showing that Hines did not wait in the Aldrich library while Aldrich hurried to the White House; by proving that Hines never communicated the alleged messages to Deneen and Lorimer.

Mr. Taft has issued general denials of his interest in behalf of Lorimer, but admitting that he wanted a Republican Senator. Of course, he did.

The income tax amendment to the tariff bill was pending, and was understood to have one majority in the Senate. Taft, Aldrich, and Penrose were determined to beat it at all hazards. A new Senator from Illinois, "of the right kind"—the Taft-Aldrich-Penrose-Hines kind—would defeat the amendment.

This matter has passed the point where our President can escape by explaining that he had never known Mr. Lorimer intimately. It has gone too deep for that.

Did Hines go to Aldrich that night and talk Illinois affairs? Did he afterward drive to Aldrich's home, and there await the result of the Aldrich-Taft midnight session? Did Hines afterward communicate to Lorimer and Deneen that Taft was anxious for Lorimer to be elected?

These are the questions that must be answered, and to which negative answers must be had if the President escapes with clean skirts.

It is inconceivable that Hines invented this complex, detailed story. He is no fool. He would not set up a house of cards to be knocked down by the disproof of every detail.

The country wants to know about its President's exact relations to this nauseous affair.

Let it have sweeping proof that all the collateral details of the Hines story were fiction.

Otherwise the big swing of the events in that period will leave the President in the position of having given the last word before the "jackpot" was opened, the swag distributed, and Lorimer made Senator.

## WEATHER REPORT

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.  
Fair tonight and Sunday, no change in temperature.

TEMPERATURES.	
U. S. BUREAU.	AFFLECK'S.
7 a. m. 72.	8 a. m. 73.
9 a. m. 75.	10 a. m. 78.
11 a. m. 80.	12 m. 82.
1 p. m. 84.	2 p. m. 86.

TIDE TABLE.  
Today—High tide, 12:10 a. m.; low tide, 6:15 a. m. and 6:44 p. m.  
Tomorrow—High tide, 12:40 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.; low tide, 7:35 a. m. and 7:55 p. m.

## Madero Plans to Pry State and Roads Apart

MEXICO CITY, July 1.—Declaring himself the absolute ruler of all Mexico, Francisco Madero today gave his brother, Gustavo, special powers to investigate alleged graft between the Cientifico regime and the National railways system. The investigation is the result of revelations from government records and the books of the company, said to show that collusion existed and that secret deals were made to keep the railways in the power of the Cientifico party.

8:00 Bluemont and Return.  
Sunday, July 2nd, Southern Railway. Trains Lv. Washington 8:55 a. m. (Ltd.) and 9:15 a. m. (local).—Advt.

## JOBS OF AGED CLERKS SAVED BY MACVEAGH

Again Comes to Rescue by Refusing to Grant Promotions.

## DELAY OF CONGRESS NECESSITATES ACTION

Fails to Enact Retirement Legislation—Department Is Crippled.

Failure of Congress to enact legislation for the retirement of civil service employees has resulted in another grotesque spectacle of a Cabinet member striving vainly to make bricks without straw.

Today is the 1st of July, and the Secretary of the Treasury finds himself up against the necessity of abolishing 269 offices in his department. That is, the Treasury appropriation act for the year beginning today, makes provision for 261 fewer employees than were provided for in the act of last year. And the act of last year provided for 200 fewer than the act of the year before, which means that in the last two years the number of employees in the Treasury Department has been reduced by 469.

MacVeagh's System.  
The Treasury Department has hundreds of clerks who have become inefficient because of age. If 200 of these had been mercilessly fired a year ago and 269 had been dismissed today, the 469 reductions could have been made and would have resulted in huge benefit to the service. But Secretary MacVeagh refused to dismiss superannuated clerks a year ago and has again refused to dismiss them. He declares he does not propose to have on his conscience responsibility for turning 469 old men and women out of employment.

Secretary MacVeagh has refrained from making promotions or filling vacancies during the last two years. A lot of clerks have quit of their own accord and a great many have died. A few have been removed for the good of the service. This total of normal vacancies has just equalized the reductions decreed by Congress. Therefore, the Secretary a year ago put the clerks from the 200 abolished offices into positions created in the ordinary course of events, and today he is doing the same thing with the 269.

Criticism Not Expected.  
Secretary MacVeagh does not anticipate serious adverse criticism for this action, but the fact remains that it is directly in opposition to any policy by which economy and efficiency in the Treasury Department can be promoted. Furthermore, he cannot keep up this sort of thing indefinitely, year after year. He must soon reach the end of his rope, and when he does it will be the cold outdoors for hundreds of aged, superannuated employees who have grown old in the service. The only thing that can prevent such a contingency—which is imminent in all the other Government departments—is the enactment of legislation authorizing the retirement of civil service employees after a long period of faithful service. The crisis has been put off again in the Treasury, but it cannot be put off much longer.

The method of the Secretary, which he believes at this time works a hardship on the whole Treasury organization, because it denies promotion to many efficient employees who have earned it. When a clerk dies or resigns, the clerk below him, if he is worthy, is entitled to expect promotion. He is not sure of it under the present system, for promotions must be held up the rest of the year to make places for those who would be dismissed. He is dismissed, he is denied the service which it should get by filling vacancies promptly, and the effect on the spirit of the corps of workers is bad. Mr. MacVeagh is convinced, however, that this is inevitable. He considers it the lesser of two evils.

Scheming Required.  
It required a great deal of scheming and planning to find places for all the 269 employees. In each bureau where the number had been reduced the Secretary selected for removal such clerks as would best fit into the vacancies which had developed during the year. In most cases the clerk removed had to take a position at less salary than he had been receiving. The bulk of the vacancies were in the lower salary grades, so the changes, for the most part, are demotions. No bureau chiefs are affected, but a number of chiefs of divisions are transferred and demoted. A large number of clerks at \$1,800—the highest clerk's salary—have been transferred to other clerkships at lower salaries, and in selecting those to be demoted, superannuated, or less efficient employees have been chosen.

Inquiry at the office of Acting Secretary Bailey brought forth the statement that Secretary MacVeagh, without the aid of the civil service, had directed the names of the employees transferred or demoted be withheld. A statement explaining how the 269 clerks had been cared for, however, was made.

From other sources it is learned that (Continued on Fifth Page.)

## Seeks Separation



MRS. T. P. SHONTS.  
Financier's wife who has filed suit to break her marriage ties.

## WIFE BRINGS TEARS TO VON DER MILLER DEFENDING ACTION

Declares Fear Over Brother's Threat Was Cause of Killing.

That Louis Von Der Miller, on trial for killing his brother-in-law, John Reeves, was in fear of death at Reeves' hands on the morning of the killing June 5, at Syphax, and that on the previous Sunday night Reeves had vowed to kill him "the first time he laid eyes on him if he had to follow him to do it"—was part of the testimony of Mrs. Von Der Miller, wife of the accused man, at Alexandria county courthouse today.

Mrs. Von Der Miller told of several occasions when she alleged Reeves had threatened to murder her husband.

Father Insanity Witness.  
The father of the defendant, Joseph DuMoulin, of Canton, Ohio, also gave testimony in behalf of Von Der Miller today. DuMoulin gave testimony tending to establish insanity as the defense.

The testimony of the wife and father occupied the entire forenoon. It was during Mrs. Von Der Miller's testimony that Von Der Miller showed the first sign of emotion since the trial began.

While his father was on the stand he sat bent over in his chair with his elbows on knees, resting his chin in his hands, his fingers partially covering his face. Seemingly he paid no attention to the testimony of his father, who preceded Mrs. Von Der Miller.

Weeps As Wife Testifies.  
But when his wife took the stand the defendant raised his head and watched her most intently. As she progressed in her story of years of trouble between her husband and her brother, tears started to Von Der Miller's eyes and he continued to weep, quietly, during most of her testimony.

Both the father and the wife showed deeply the nervous strain under which they labored, but each gave testimony without hesitancy.

Dr. Du Moulin told the jury that the defendant as a boy and young man had suffered from attacks of convulsions and severe nervous seizures.

"My son," said the witness, "was always of a flighty character, a big joker. He acted impulsively and never could be held responsible for half what he did or said."

Not Thought Insane.  
On cross-examination by Commonwealth Attorney Mackey the father said that he never had considered the son sufficiently insane to make it necessary to keep him at home after he was grown.

The father said the defendant's mother and two sisters were subject to nervous attacks.

One of the sisters, said DuMoulin, from a child has been ill and has been constantly threatened with attacks of mental derangement. That Von Der Miller's maternal grandfather and uncle on his mother's side died of insanity he said.

Threat Of Brother.  
Mrs. Von Der Miller, clad in black and wearing a veil, told the story of the occurrences on the morning of the killing and the evening preceding. She said that the night before, Sunday night, her brother had made a threat, "I will murder Von Der Miller the first time I lay eyes on him. It makes no difference whether it is tomorrow or a week from now, or a month from now, I'll kill him if I have to follow him to the Bureau to do it."

Mrs. Von Der Miller said that her brother referred to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing where her husband was employed.

## WIFE OF SHONTS, FINANCIER, SUES FOR SEPARATION

Noted Magnate and Engineer Made Defendant in New York.

## NEITHER SIDE WILL DISCUSS DETAILS

Complainant Now Visiting Her Daughter, the Duchess Du Chaulnes.

PARIS, July 1.—That Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts, wife of the New York capitalist and engineer, who is the head of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, of New York, has instituted proceedings for a separation under the New York laws, was admitted by Mrs. Shonts' attorney, S. C. Archibald, who is now here.

Mrs. Shonts is staying with her daughter, the Duchess Du Chaulnes, and is reported to be prostrated as the result of her marital troubles. Archibald refused today to give any particulars of the nature of Mrs. Shonts' suit. He said, however, that she is not "at present" demanding an absolute divorce, but a "legal separation."

Won't Discuss Trouble.

"Mrs. Shonts is reluctant to have the public know of her differences with her husband," said Archibald, "but conditions are such that she has felt compelled to appeal to the courts for relief. As both she and her husband are residents of New York, the suit will be brought there. The petition to the supreme court is now in the hands of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, attorneys of New York city, and a copy of it was served on Mr. Shonts about a fortnight ago."

To File Summons.

"I cannot say whether the summons and complaint have yet been filed in the New York courts, but if not they will be filed within the next few days. Since her arrival in Paris, Mrs. Shonts has remained in seclusion at the apartments of her daughter. All callers have been informed that the wife of the New York traction magnate was 'ill and could see no one.'"

## Suit Recalls Shonts' Trouble Over Wife of Gotham Whisky Agent

NEW YORK, July 1.—Neither Theodore P. Shonts, nor any of the local attorneys in the case would discuss today the action of the financier's wife against him for a legal separation. Mr. Shonts declined to be seen, and at the offices of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan it was stated that "under the circumstances" no public statement could be made at this time.

In September, 1908, Shonts was served with papers in a suit for alienation of affections by Frederick Hipph, the New York manager of a Kentucky whisky house. Through his attorney, Dr. Laney, Shonts sued an indictment for libel against Hipph, insisting that it was a case of mistaken identity.

Married Seven Years.  
Hipph married seven years ago, and it was alleged in the complaint that Shonts and Mrs. Hipph attracted much attention together at Narragansett Pier in the summer of 1907. According to Hipph he discovered the friendship between the financier and his wife when a telegram said to have been from Shonts, addressed to Mrs. Hipph, was handed to him and he opened it by mistake. It asked Mrs. Hipph to meet the writer at Asbury Park.

In December, 1910, Mrs. Shonts came back from Europe and immediately got into trouble with the customs authorities. Five pieces of jewelry were seized in her apartment. Later, however, it was explained that Mrs. Shonts had not understood the customs regulations and the case was settled when she paid the duty demanded.

Trouble In January, 1910.

In January, 1908, Mrs. Shonts and her two daughters also had trouble with the customs officials, but this also was settled through the direct intervention of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. Shonts was Harriet Amelia Drake, and was married to the railroad magnate in 1882. Shonts has been very active in railroad circles for many years and is president of the Chicago and Alton, the Interborough and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western systems, as well as being a director in a score of corporations. He was the first chairman of the reorganized Isthmian Canal Commission from 1905 to 1907.

## Lake Champlain Yacht Clubhouse Is Burned

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 1.—The clubhouse of the Lake Champlain Yacht Club, the wealthiest and most exclusive organization of its kind in Vermont, was destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at more than \$25,000. A cigar or cigarette stub is believed to have started the blaze.

4th July and Week-End Outing.  
On Southern Railway. Many attractive places. Greatly reduced fares.

## LORIMER INQUIRY TO HALT FOR SAKE OF NEW EVIDENCE

Committee Will Adjourn to July Thirteenth to Let Lawyers Hunt for More Facts.

## TELEPHONE GIRL ON STAND DEVELOPS ELASTIC MEMORY

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

Important investigations now in progress, that are expected to develop new and highly important lines of evidence in the Lorimer case, have made it necessary to take a recess of the hearings.

Accordingly the inquiry will be suspended at the close of today's or Monday's sittings, until July 13. The interval will be denoted by the lawyers and their secret agents who are at work in the search for new evidence to prosecution of their guests.

The committee will wait for the lawyers to get ready for further hearings," said Chairman Dillingham. "It will resume sitting here in Washington on July 13, and remain as long as necessary before going to Chicago."

There is no guessing how long the inquiry will continue, but when the muck of Illinois politics is brought under the committee's rake, there will be necessity for a great number of witnesses.

It is now confidently believed that matters of the largest importance will be developed and ready for exposition by July 13.

## SCENTS A SCANDAL IN AUTHORIZATION OF LAND PURCHASE

Sisson Intimates Public Men Hold Tracts Near

Intimate connections between Congress and other public officials have brought to land lying between the Capitol building and the Union Station—a plot is ultimately to be purchased by the Government for park purposes—Representative Sisson of Mississippi today introduced a resolution in the House demanding an investigation of the matter and providing that the Government shall not buy this land until the investigators make their report.

Two years ago Congress authorized the acquisition by the Government of the large plot of land between the Capitol and the Union Station. It was intended that the plot was to be acquired in piecemeal fashion, not more than \$50,000 to be spent in any one year. The Government has so far made no purchases.

Ugly Reports Heard.

Representative Sisson declares there have been ugly reports concerning the situation, and that his resolution is to clear up the situation.

The law authorizing the purchase of the land created a commission to conduct negotiations with the owners. The commission, under the original law, to consist of the Vice President, Speaker of the House, and the superintendent of the Capitol building grounds.

At the last session, following the electoral victory in November, the place of the lower house under the control of the Democrats, the law was amended so that the commission should consist of the Vice President, Cannon, and the superintendent of the Capitol building and grounds, the Speaker of the House.

Neither in his resolution nor in statement which he makes concerning the matter does Mr. Sisson make the names of public officials supposed to be involved in the land deal.

Sisson's Statement.

Concerning the purpose of the resolution, Sisson said today:

"The purpose of the resolution is to clear up the situation, and to provide that the Government shall not buy this land until the investigators make their report. The resolution is introduced because of the ugly reports concerning the situation, and because of the fact that the Government has spent more than \$50,000 in purchasing the land, and has not yet made any purchases."

IN CONGRESS TODAY

The Senate will adjourn until next week.

Lorimer inquiry will resume on July 13.

Senator Chandler will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.

Senator Nye will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.

The House will adjourn until next week.

Representative Sisson will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.

Representative Sisson will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.

Representative Sisson will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.

Representative Sisson will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.

Representative Sisson will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.

Representative Sisson will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.

Representative Sisson will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.

Representative Sisson will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.

Representative Sisson will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.

Representative Sisson will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.

Representative Sisson will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.

Representative Sisson will introduce a resolution to investigate the situation.